

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 535.]

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1797.

[VOLUME X.

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

49 PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT  
FOR MAN AND HORSE,  
On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's,  
By WILLIAM ALLEN.

26 FOR SALE,  
The tract of LAND on which  
I now live, lying about two miles from Lexington, near the Georgetown road, containing two hundred acres; it is well watered and timbered, about 50 acres cleared—the title indistinctable. For terms apply to the subscriber who now resides on the premises.

FRANCIS DILL.

March 24.

For sale,

22 THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the County of Campbell, on the waters of Locut creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rock creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2550 acres. Both tracts will be disposed of at moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or, JOHN W. HOLT, attorney in fact 13th of May.

The managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery having announced to the public, that the drawing of that lottery will certainly commence the 10th June next—Adventurers in the Lexington Chances of Insurance Lottery, will take notice, that agreeably to the original plan thereof, the drawing of the former will determine the fate of the tickets of the latter.

A few tickets remain on hand which may be had on application to the

MANAGERS.

Lexington, May 22, 1797

WOODFORD COUNTY,  
May Court of Quarter Sessions, 1797.  
John Jellicoe, complainant,  
against

John Bristow, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff, his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant, do appear on the first Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear Creek meeting-house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court-house, in the town of Versailles.

(A Copy) Telle

T. TURPIN, C. I. C.

Three Dollars Reward.  
STRAYED from Lexington in April last, a bright bay mare, seven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, natural trotter, a small star in her face, and if I am not mistaken she has one white foot, had a bell, tied with a lifting of broad cloth, when rode she breaths very hard, had all round

bedded on the near side. Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, or gives such information that I get her, shall have the above reward.

Lawson McCullough.

June 25.

For sale  
FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,  
Two thousand five hundred  
acres of LAND, lying on the Twins, about 25  
miles from Drennon's lick—said land was located  
and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin,  
and adjoining a tract advertised by Mr. T. Turpin  
of Woodford county. Any person inclinable  
to purchase, may know the terms by applying  
to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington,  
or to the subscriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19.

Notice.  
THE Partnership of Thomas Poley, John La-  
fay, and Baker Ewing, trading under the  
firm of Thomas Poley & Co., was dissolved  
the first day of April last, and the books and papers  
thereof placed in the hands of Baker Ewing &  
John Foley for adjustment. The subscribers  
therefore earnestly request all persons to whom  
they may be indebted to make immediate  
payment of their respective balances, in order  
that they may be enabled to discharge the debt  
due by said firm.

EWING & POLEY.

Frankfort June 20.

33 A NEW STORE.

I HAVE just received into my care  
in the brick house, lately occupied  
by Mr. William Kelly in Bourbon, a  
large and general assortment of Dry  
Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries and  
Queen's Ware; which I am authori-  
zed to sell upon the lowest terms for  
Cash, well cleaned Hemp, Wheat,  
Rye, Tobacco, raw Hides, Furs, full  
proof Whisky, Salt, Sugar, and good  
Flour in barrels; for which said arti-  
cles of produce, a generous price will  
be given. I have also Iron and Nails  
left in my hands, to be sold for Cash.  
A few good Horses under seven years  
old, will be wanted.

AMOS EDWARDS.

Bourbon, March 17, 1797.

28 LAST NOTICE.

The partnership of M'Coun  
& Gaffettman has been some time dissolved, by  
mutual consent, which was made known by a  
former advertisement. All persons indebted to  
them, are earnestly requested to make payment  
of their respective accounts to James M'Coun,  
before the 10th of April next. Those who do  
not avail themselves of this notice, may depend  
on having their accounts put into the hands of  
proper officers for collection, also for the inden-  
turer can be given.

JAMES M'COUN,

JOHN CASTLEMAN.

March 22.

All persons for whom I located  
land, are desired to come forward and pay  
off their respective balances, in order for a di-  
vision, otherwise I shall petition the different  
courts for a division—All those persons who have  
any demands against me for land, are desired  
to come forward, as I am ready to discharge  
the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land,  
in Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, Ken-  
tucky eighteen miles from the Falls of the Ohio,  
of a good quality, and lie level, which  
will sell on reasonable terms for cash or ne-  
groes, and make a general warranty deed.

B. NETHERLAND.

March 16, 1797.

MASON COUNTY, 13.

March court, 1797.  
David Blanchard Complainant  
against

Wilielmo Tebbs, heir at law to John Tebbs,  
Tebbs Curvin, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Tebbs, not having entered  
his appearance agreeably to an act of  
affidavit and the rules of this court, and it ap-  
peared to the satisfaction of the court that  
the defendant is in imminent danger of losing  
his estate, on the motion of the complainant by  
his attorney, it is ordered that the defendant  
appear here on the first day of next court, and  
answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy  
of this order be advertised in one of the Kentucky  
Gazette's for two months successively—  
another posted at the court house door, of this  
county, and that this order be published at the  
door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington  
town, some Sunday immediately after divine ser-  
vice, or the complainant's bill will be taken  
for confessed—It appears to the court that  
the former order made herein, was not executed.

(A Copy) Telle

1. MARSHALL jun. C. M. C.

For Sale,  
SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,  
OF SOIL EQUAL TO ANY IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

LYING in Clark county, on the waters of  
Stony, near Bramble's lick, and containing  
two farms, consisting of about fifty acres  
each, including a large garden, a few  
meadows, pasture, and a convenient house,  
and a good Mill Seat. The terms may be  
made known by applying to the subscriber, liv-  
ing on the premises, or to Mr. Garland Bullock  
in Lexington.—Immediate possession will be  
given.

DAVID GIST.  
PATTERSON BULLOCK.

June 2, 1797.

13

27 Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Ha-  
gerstown, Washington county, Maryland,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

NAILS,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

March 29, 1797.

28 Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Ha-  
gerstown, Washington county, Maryland,

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NAILS,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

March 29, 1797.

31 Hawihorn, J. Exors.

LEXINGTON, June 13, 1797.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

[Continued from our last.]

Mr. Smith in answer to Mr. Nicholas.

2. The next article of complaint was with respect to contraband goods. If gentleman will consult the law of nations, they will find, that the articles mentioned in the British treaty are by the law of nations contraband articles. They will find that in all the treaties with Denmark and Sweden; Great Britain had made the same stipulation. Indeed the gentleman had acknowledged, that it was so stated by some writers on the law of nations; but he wished to derogate from the authority of those writers in the same way as Mr. Genet, in his correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, had called them worm eaten folio's and nutty aphorisms; to Vatel, might be added Valin's ordinances, a very respectable work in France. How then, can the gentleman with truth say, we have deviated from the law of nations?

3. The last point which the gentleman took notice of, was the provision article. There was no doubt that the government would never allow provisions to be deemed contraband, except when going to a besieged or blockaded port. Though he made this declaration, yet it was but candid to acknowledge, that this was stated by Vatel to be the law of nations. [Here read an extract from Vatel.]

When this was stated by Lord Grenville to Mr. Pinckney, our then minister in London, Mr. Pinckney acknowledged it to be so stated in Vatel, but very ingenuously argued, that France could not be considered in the situation mentioned in Vatel, since provisions was cheaper there than in England, and therefore the cafe did not apply. When our envoy was sent to London, both parties were tensions on this ground. Our minister was unwilling to agree to this construction of the law of nations, but the British minister insisted upon it, and if there had not been some compromise the negotiation must have been broken off and a war probably ensued. The result was, therefore, that, without admitting it to be the law of nations it was agreed that where provisions were contraband by the law of nations, they should be paid for, but not confiscated as the law of nations (admitting that construction) would have authorized. Therefore some advantage was secured to France—for if Great Britain had confiscated our vessels going to France with provisions, it would certainly have damped the ardor of our citizens employed in that commerce; but under this regulation, our merchants were certain of being paid for their cargoes, whether they arrived in France, or were carried into England. These were the grounds of objection which the gentleman from Virginia had stated as grounds of complaint by the French, against the British treaty.

Before he went further, he would observe, that admitting (which he did not admit) that there had been solid grounds of objection against the British treaty, before it was ratified, yet they ought now to be closed. It had received a full discussion at the time it had been carried into effect, was become the law of the land, and was generally approved of by the country. Why then, endeavor to stir up the feelings of the public against it by alledging it to be just cause of complaint? If the committee wanted any proof of the approbation which that instrument had received, he thought it might be gathered from the general approbation which had been given of the administration of the late president on his retirement from office, in doing which, the people had doubtless taken into view the whole of his conduct. Nor did he think the people had shewn any hostility to the treaty in the late election of members to that house. Indeed he believed that the approbation which the treaty received increased in proportion as the subject came to be understood. Admitting further, that the treaty had changed the existing state of things between G. Britain & France, by having granted commercial favors to Great Britain by the 2d article of our treaty with France, the same favors would immediately attach to France, so that the could have no reason to complain on that ground. Indeed France had her-

self new modified the treaty betwixt that country and this, and had taken herself what she deemed to be the favors granted to Great Britain. (Mr. S. read the decree on this subject, of 2d March last.)

Mr. Smith said, he believed he had examined all the observations of the gentleman from Virginia, relative to the treaty, which were essential to the subject under consideration. He did not wish to go much farther on the present occasion, because he agreed with him, that it was proper they should keep themselves as cool and calm as the nature of the case would admit; he thought whilst so much deference was paid to the feelings of France, some respect ought to be paid to the feelings of America. He hoped the people of America would always retain a proper respect and consideration for their national character; and however easily he wished that the differences subsisting between the two countries might be amicably settled, yet, he trusted that our national dignity would never be at so low an ebb, as to submit to the insults and indignities of any nation whatever. In saying this, he expressed his hearty wish to keep the door of negotiation with France unclosed; but at the same time he strongly recommended to take every necessary step to place us in a situation to defend ourselves, provided she should still persist in her haughty demeanor.

He trusted they would convince the French and every other nation, that they were determined to preserve the right of self government, and that they were able to frustrate every attempt which should be made to influence our councils. That such attempts had been made he knew some gentlemen would deny, but to him it was evident that all the ministers of France, who had resided in this country, had endeavored to obtain an undue influence over our affairs. It was now become a serious question, whether we were to make concessions to France of the most humiliating nature, and thereby provoke future aggression, or act a firm and determined part, in expressing our indignation at their insults, and resolving to resist them if they were persisted in.

He did not wish unnecessarily, he said, to excite indignation; but it was necessary on this occasion, to take particular notice of the insulting speech of president Barras, in reply to Mr. Monroe's valedictory, a speech evidently calculated to separate the American people from their government.

After the Directory knew that Mr. Monroe was no longer the minister of this country, after he had presented his letters of recall, and Mr. Pinckney had presented his letters of credence—after the minister of foreign affairs, De la Croix, had said that they considered America as having no minister in France, the president of the Directory delivered the insulting speech above alluded to, in which he tells our late minister, at a public audience, in the presence of several foreign ministers, to go home and tell his government "that his country owed its liberty to France." We have never denied said Mr. S. that we received great services from France; but was it not degrading to this country that their late minister should be thus addressed. The address was thrown couched in terms studiously marked with indignities to this country, and an attempt to separate the people from the government of President.

Notwithstanding all this, the gentleman from Virginia is wonderfully afraid of using language which might irritate France: Mr. S. wished France had not given just cause of irritation, but those who had read the correspondence which had been laid before them, for a few years past, must have seen reiterated insults to this country.

It was sufficient to call to their recollection the many indecorous and offensive expressions used by the various French ministers, in their diplomatic letters. Indeed, were he inclined to aggravate the aggressions we had received, he might display a whole volume of Genet's abuse. He should, however, satisfy himself by presenting some elegant extracts from the letters of citizen Adet. Mr. S. here quoted a number of offensive epithets and expressions, such as *disguised under a cloak of neutrality, the veil of dissimulation, tyrannical and homicidal rage, insidious proclamation of neutrality, the chicanery of its counsels, presenting a*

*poignard to cut the throat of its ally, all* *subjection to the will of England, prof-* *ituting its neutrality, &c. &c.*

Mr. S. said, as he knew indecent and harsh language always recollect upon those who used it, he did not wish to adopt it; but at the same time, it was due to ourselves to express our feelings with a proper degree of strength and spirit. He was not in the habit of quoting any thing from M. Genet, but there was one expression of his which he thought contained good advice, "call this accommodation and humiliati- all this condescension attains no end."

After the gentleman from Virginia had dwelt sufficiently upon the danger of irritating the French, he had emphatically called upon us to recollect our weakness. It might have been as well if he had left that to have been discovered from another quarter. He hoped we had sufficient confidence in the means of defence which we possessed, if driven to the last resort; and he believed, if there was any one more certain way of provoking war than another, it was that of proclaiming our own weakness.

He hoped such a language would now be spoken as would make known to the French government, that the government and people of this country were one, and that they would repel any attempt to gain an influence over our councils and government. The gentleman had said that there did not appear to be any design of this kind, and had endeavored to do away what was stated as the opinion in France, in General Pinckney's letter. He did not mean to rest this altogether upon the report of an emigrant, whom General Pinckney mentions as having represented this country divided, and of no greater consequence than Geneva or Geneva, but he took the whole information into view. [He read the extract relative to this subject.]

It was evident, Mr. S. said, from this information from France, that an opinion had been indubitably circulated there that the government and people of this country were divided; that the executive was corrupt and did not pursue the interests of the people; and that they might, by perseverance, overturn the administration, and introduce a new order of things. Was not such an opinion as this, he asked, calculated to induce France to believe that she might make her own terms with us? It was well known what the French wished, and it was time to declare it plainly; his opinion was that they designed to ruin the commerce of Great Britain through us. This was evident. They talk of the British treaty; but they suffered it to lie dormant for near twelve months, without complaining about it. Why were they silent till within a few weeks before the election of our President? Why did they commit spoliation upon our commerce long before the British treaty was ever dreamt of? Their first decree, directing spoliation of our property, and the capture of our provision ships, was on the 9th of May, 1793, a month before the provision order of Great Britain, which was dated June 8, 1793: and why have they, from that time to this, been committing spoliation on our commerce? The British treaty was published in Paris in August, 1793; a year after, in July, 1796, they determine to treat us in the same way that we suffer other nations to treat us, and this decree was not made known to our government till the October following, a few weeks before the election of President.

But this was not all; the French had pursued similar measures towards all the other neutral powers. Sweden, in consequence, had no minister in their country, and was on the eve of a rupture. The intention of the French evidently was, to compel all the neutral powers to destroy the commerce of Great Britain; but he trusted this country had more spirit than to suffer herself to be thus forced to give up her commerce with Great Britain; he trusted they would shun any such idea.

Mr. S. hoped the observations which he had made would not be construed into a wish to incite the United States and France involved in a war. He had no objection to such a measure being taken for preserving peace betwixt the two countries as should be consistent with national honor. It was a delicate thing for them to suggest what the executive ought to do. It was of their province to direct him. The executive had various considerations to take into view. We had injuries to

complain of against France for the spoliation committed upon our commerce. If the Executive conceive we have a right to redress, that subject will of course constitute a part of our envoy's instructions. Would it then be proper, said he, for this house to interfere with the Executive, to obtrude its opinion and say, "You must give up this point; we take upon us (without any authority from the constitution) to give Carte Blanche to France, without any indemnification or redress?"

The gentleman says it is the object of the amendment on the table, to recommend to the Executive to remove any inequalities in the treaties; that was alone sufficient to vote it out.

There had been no period since the revolution which had so powerfully called on Americans for fortitude and wisdom which they knew so well how to display on great and solemn emergencies. It was not his intention to offend any one by stating the question in such strong terms: but he was persuaded that when the present situation of our affairs with respect to France was well understood, it would be found that to acquiesce in her present demands was virtually and effectually to surrender our self government and independence.

The independence of a nation, he observed, might be destroyed in various modes. Whether a preponderating influence was obtained in her councils by seduction, intrigue or terror, or by a direct and open invasion of her territories, and consequent subjugation, was immaterial: Indeed it would be safer for us if a foreign power were at once to attempt our subjugation by invasion; for, in that case, there could be but one opinion among Americans about a vigorous resistance; but the slow approach to our subjection, but the subtle artifices of intrigue and deception, were seldom discerned by the community at large, until their pernicious effects had taken such deep root as to be with difficulty extirpated. Was it laying too much, to assert, that dictating to our government, fomenting an insurrection in our bosom, influencing the most important election, demanding a violation of our engagements, the repeal of our laws, annulling the decrees of our courts of justice, were not merely interferences with our government, but in fact attempts to usurp it? The complaints of France respecting the British treaty were the pretext, but not the real cause of her aggressions. It was idle to wick out of sight the real causes: She wished (as she had before stated) to destroy the commerce of England, and the United States were to be the instrument of accomplishing it. The United States were to be coerced into such measures as would effect this great scheme. The same policy was pursued towards the Hanse Towns and Denmark: had they made a British treaty? Were they answerable for the sins of our? The review he had taken of the ground of controversy as to our treaty with England must have removed every impression unfavorable to our government, and evinced the unceasing efforts of France to acquire an improper ascendancy over our councils, and direct them to the purposes of her own aggrandizement.

Whether or no our government, ought, on principles of humanity and conciliation, to equalize our treaties between England and France, was a question of an Executive nature, and was not properly before the house. An offer of such equalization would undoubtedly depend on the disposition of France to make proper and equitable equivalents.

The gentleman from Virginia had cautioned the committee against alarming the pride of France—but, exclaimed Mr. S. has America no pride? Is her sensibility to debased by prejudice or blemished by terror as to be thrown out of view on this occasion? I trust not, I trust that American pride will maintain an important influence over our deliberations, and decisions. I am to see it yield all that is due to the influence of policy. God forbid that it should ever be supplanted by an interested and servile timorousness. We thought it became the dignity of the house to support the Executive in firm and manly language. We were persuaded that a decided conduct would be the most likely to discourage aggression and repetition of insult. We recommended, not a menacing, but a firm countenance; not a bullying, but

an undaunted attitude. This would convince the world we were not to be threatened out of our rights; whereas a timid supplicating posture could not fail to invite fresh insults and humiliation.

Mr. S. said, he valued unanimity as much as other gentlemen. He was sensible that it would be peculiarly important at this juncture. It would engage the confidence of the people and fortify the negotiation. It would convince the world, that however we might differ upon speculative points of administration, there was but one sentiment respecting our self government. It would extinguish the hopes of those who attempted to keep alive a faction in the country; it would crush the expectations of those who wished to subvert a foreign influence to the constituted authorities of the nation. But it might still be purchased by two dear sacrifices; and he would rather have a bare majority for the report of the committee, than an unanimous vote for the amendment; so much did he reprobate its principles. He thought it more important that there should be an unanimity between all the departments of government, than an unanimity in the house, at the expense of its separating from the other branches of the government; but if the amendment was agreed to, it must produce a separation from the president and senate, and confirm the opinions fostered in France of a division existing between the government and people. Much therefore, as he cherished unanimity, he could not purchase it on this occasion by agreeing to a proposition of so dangerous a tendency.

Mr. Smith concluded with requesting the committee seriously to ponder on the consequence of agreeing to the amendment. It spoke the same feeble language as the address of the last session, the same timid reluctance, to express our sense of injury, the same reliance on negotiation alone; if this was all that the gentlemen on the other side proposed doing at this extraordinary session, the calling of congress would prove the most humiliating, the most calamitous measure that had ever been adopted. Better indeed had the members remained at their homes, and there in secret silence mourned over the dishonor of their country, and smothered their resentments, than be collected in a mass from all parts of the union to be thus publicly exhibited as fellow-witnesses of their own shame and the indignities offered their country without the power, or even the courage to resent them. But he could not believe it possible that the committee would pursue a course so pregnant with humiliation, and he confidently pursued himself, that as this country had always displayed its justice, so would all parts of the house unite on this occasion to convince the world that her fortitude and firmness were equal to her justice.

MILAN, March 15.

An unexpected and important change has taken place in the Venetian territory; three of the principal towns of that republic, Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo, the former of which contains 60,000, the second 43,000 and the last 13,000 inhabitants, together with the town of Crema, have thrown themselves on the protection of the French, and solicited to be annexed to the new Republic of Lombardy.

The City of Vicenza, containing 30,000 souls has also shewn an inclination to adopt the same measure.

The Papal Towns of Ravenna, Guibbio, and the Duchy of Guibbio, are likewise desirous of being united to the Cispadane republic; and their Central Assembly has abolished the torture."

BERGAMO, March 13.

This day an event which still appears to us as a dream has taken place; the first families of this city have placed themselves under the protection of the French. All the Venetian authorities are suspended, and all the troops have been disarmed and disbanded. A municipality has been elected, which has already administered the oath to about 8000 persons. [Similar revolutions were taking place in other territories, and from every appearance, Venice, throwing off her old hypocritical mask, bids fair soon to become a real republic.]

NEW-YORK, June 2.

Thomas Payne was to have taken passage for this country the beginning of April last, in the Dublin packet, from Havre-de-Grace. An evening paper says, "the captain refused to take him on board"—possibly for fear he might turn out a Jonah, and as throwing Payne overboard might not prove as efficacious to the safety of his ship as in a former instance, he wisely declined receiving on board such a passenger.

On the 5th of March, the minister of the marine, and colonies at Paris, wrote as follows to the principal commandant of the marine at Havre-de-Grace—"You have done well, citizen in disavowing in the maritime journals, the report which had prevailed, that the French government had issued an order to seize the vessels of the U. States of America.—This false news, like many other reports, is the effect of the schemes of malevolence, or of combinations of avarice."

The intelligence (via Hamburg, and other sources) of a revolution taking place in the aristocratic republic of Venice cannot admit of a doubt. The explosions is said to be terrible, and threaten a complete change in that government.—The Venetian territories are on the northern and western sides of the Adriatic gulph, which is narrow, and not much more in its whole extent than our Chesapeake.—Thus, speedily will the spirit of republican liberty cross these narrow waters, and animate the people of the Morea, the ancient Grecian territory, where the flame of liberty was kindled two thousand years ago, and quenched merely by the arts of tyrants, and man being false to the cause of man.

The news of the late defeat of the archduke Charles (says the postscript to a letter from Vienna,) spread a consternation and terror throughout this capital, that is inconceivable. The people immediately began to pack up their effects, and were quitting the capital with as much precipitation as if the enemy were at the gates."

June 8.

Captain Charles White, late of the Trio, which was condemned at the Havanna, arrived yesterday from the above place in the flora. He informs us that one of the Cartagena fleet (a light ship) had arrived there before he failed, with the news that all the remaining ships were taken by an English two decker, and a frigate; they having on board two millions of dollars besides other valuable property.

A full and satisfactory confirmation of the above, is also received by Capt. White of the Suffolk, who, in the lat. of 28°, between the Florida shore and the Bohemia banks, fell in with three Spanish frigates, and a four gun schooner, who had been sent out for the purpose of picking up the scattered vessels of the above convoy; as the English, not being able to man the whole, had stripped several of the ships of their valuables, and then let them go—This was communicated to Capt. White by the Spanish commodore. Should this fail of convincing any one, it is still further corroborated by Capt. Church, of his maj. & s. frigate Topaz, who on the 2d, last, boarded Capt. White, and gave him similar information, to the above. The number of Spanish vessels taken, was supposed to be about 25 sail.

Capt. White, on his onward bound passage, was peeped at and shot at by several French picaroons—but, the weight of his metal kept them at a safe distance.

Notice,  
THAT the subscriber wishes to establish a town on a tract of land called Bullisburg, in Campbell county, on the Ohio river, directly opposite to Judge Symm's settlement, at the North bend; and that we will make application to the court of the said county, at their next October court for the purposes aforesaid.

CAVE JOHNSON.

June 24, 1797. \*2am3m

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Lulburg, near the old fields, a dark bay Horse, nine years old, branded M, on the near shoulder, and a fear on the same side, some faddle spots—appraised to 10l.

Also a dark bay Mare, 7 years old, neither docked nor branded—appraised to 8l.

\* Joseph Wilkerson.

3pm PAUL FEARING, Attorney.

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, June 28, 1797.

FROM FREEMAN'S JOURNAL,  
(A News-Paper printed at Cincinnati.)

It is said capt. George DeMar is on his march from Detroit with a company of artillery, and is hourly expected here.—We hear he is destined for the Natchez.—Probably he is going to reconnoitre the situation of our friend Gaylord, who refused to let Mr. Elliott run the boundary line.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, June 26.

PRIZES,

Of 10 dollars, No. 523, 847, 888, 1915, 2540  
2616.

Of 6 dollars, No. 642, 738, 914, 1933, 1101,  
1227, 1562, 1930.

BLANKS.

No. 112, 205, 297, 533, 628, 823, 913,  
1227, 1232, 1497, 1498, 1537, 1575, 1720,  
1743, 1773, 1824, 1944, 2-05, 2124, 2149,  
2188, 2153, 2390, 2415, 2474, 2479, 2095,  
2502, 2923, 2933.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Tuesday, June 27.

PRIZES,

Of 22 dollars, No. 2207.

Of 15 dollars, No. 43, 748, 1897,

Of 12 dollars, No. 6, 2210.

Of 6 dollars, No. 143, 314, 487, 1281, 1545,  
2523.

BLANKS.

No. 23, 156, 210, 629, 696, 987, 1100,  
1129, 1126, 1176, 1237, 1511, 1534, 1613,  
1659, 1813, 1893, 2253, 2-68, 2455, 2495,  
2033, 2054, 2917.

Notice,

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes, will meet on Tuesday the eighth day of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at an improvement made by John Holder, in a preemption of 400 acres of land, on one of the West branches of Licking creek, about six miles east of Bryan's Station—then and there to take the depositions of witnesses, and do such other acts as may be thought necessary and in conformity to the laid recited act.

JOHN KEITH.

Notice is hereby given, that an attachment was issued out of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Washington, in the Northwestern territory, returning on the first Tuesday of September last past, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels & effects, rights and credits of Edward Harris of Washington, and state of Kentucky, Esquire, (not being a resident at that time within the limits of the state of Washington) and of Alexander county & commonwealth of Pennsylvania, & Ohio, &c. &c. which was levied by the sheriff of the aforesaid county of Washington, on fundy lots and parts of shares of land in the Ohio company, situated in the said county of Washington, as well as by the return of the said sheriff will at large appear. And notice is hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the said territory, that unless the said Harris shall appear, by himself or attorney, to give special bail, to answer to the aforesaid suit, within the time by law prescribed, then judgment will be entered against him by default, and his lands and house so attached will be sold to satisfy all creditors, who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for the same. Dated at Marietta, in the said territory aforesaid, the 10th day of February 1797.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, Prothonotary,  
13v PAUL FEARING, Attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that an attachment was issued out of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Washington, in the Northwestern territory, returning on the first Tuesday of September last past, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels & effects, rights and credits of John May of Boston, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, (not being a resident at that time within the said territory) and of James Smith of Harrison county, and state of Virginia, Captain, who was levied by the sheriff of the aforesaid county of Washington, which has its eight acre lot, No. 118, and also one dwelling house in Marietta. And notice is hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the said territory, that unless the said May shall appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail, to answer to the aforesaid suit, within the time by law prescribed, then judgment will be entered against him by default, and his lands and house so attached will be sold to satisfy all creditors, who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for the same. Dated at Marietta, in the said territory aforesaid, the 10th day of February 1797.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, Prothonotary.

3pm PAUL FEARING, Attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that I shall make application to the county court of Garrard, for an order to establish a town at the Croft roads, where the road from Lexington to the Crab Orchard crosses the road leading from Danville to Madison court house.

WILLIAM BUFORD.

2am3m

I HEREBY caution all persons against taking an alignment on a note given by me to Anthony Rogers, for the payment of twenty-five pounds, on the 26th of July, 1797, having failed to comply with his contract—in consequence of which, the above note was given, June 27, 1797.

Samuel Anderson,  
3pm

Notice.  
That commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette county, will meet at the house of the subscriber, on the 4th day of July, between the hours of nine and twelve in the morning in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting the most Northwardly corner of a survey made on the settlement right of Dominic Flanigan, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WILLIAM CHINN.

June 12, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, on the waters of Stepstone creek, a fowl mare with a blaze face, judged to be 3 years old this spring, above thirteen hands and a half high, no brand perceptible; appraised to 12l.—June 6.

ABRAHAM BROOKS.  
Montgomery county.

Taken up by the subscriber, on Chaplin's fork, in Mercer county, a bay Mare, thirteen hands one inch high, six years old, a small flat, near hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder MR in a piece, trot natural—appraised to 12l, 15s.

THOMAS HOFF.

Take Notice, that the company mentioned in the Kentucky Gazette of the 14th, who were to meet on the last day of this instant, at Washington, in order to cross the Ohio next morning for Wheeling, have prolonged the time of meeting at said place, until the 10th day July next, at which time they will be certain of meeting, in order to proceed as before mentioned.

June 20.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Franklin, under an act of assembly entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of lands and for other purposes," on the fifth day of July next, at the place of the improvement of John McClelland's pre-emption, on a finking branch of Kentucky river, about six miles nearly east of Leetown, in the county of Franklin, and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, tending to establish the improvement and special calls of the entry made on the said pre-emption, in the name of John McClelland.

ROBERT PATTERSON,  
WILLIAM M'CONNELL, Esq. Atty's.  
Fayette, June 1.

Notice,  
I S hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Washington at the house of Mr. John Purdy on the head of Hardin's creek, in said county, on Monday the thirty fifth of July next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day after, in order to establish the calls in an entry of two thousand acres, made by Thomas Prather deceased; which calls are two cabbins, one built by Eazil Prather and the other by the said Thomas Prather deceased—and do such other things as may be needful and necessary concerning the premises. THOMAS FREEMAN,  
for the heirs of said Prather dec. June 10.

Notice,  
T HAT commissioners appointed by the court of Fayette county, will attend at the house of the subscriber, on the fourth day of July, between the hours one and four in the afternoon, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses and perpetuate their testimony of the corner of the pre-emption of the subscriber's, near his house, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

GEORGE BRYAN.

June 12, 1797

Taken up by the subscriber living on Forest hill, Madison county, a black Mare, aged four years, feet six inches high, four years old, a small flat in her forehead, and branded on the near shoulder and between the eyes, grey hairs at the root of her tail; polled and appraised to 12l. April 15.

SOLON TURPIN.

## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ON THE SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.—BY R. BURNES.

LIKE to the grafts that's newly sprung;  
Or like a rale that's new begun;  
Or like a bird that's here to day;  
Or like the pearl'd dew of May;  
Like an hour, or like a span,  
Or like the singing of a swan,  
Even such is man, who lives by breath,  
Is here, now there, in life and death;  
The grafts decays; the tale doth end;  
The bird is flown; the swans descend;  
The hour is short; the span not long;  
The swan's near death; man's life is done.

## ANECDOTE.

A Quaker lately invited a tradesman to dine with him, whom he treated with an excellent dinner, wine to tobacco, &c. His guest, after drinking plentifully freely, became rude and abusive to his host, in such a manner that the Quaker's patience was at length exhausted, and he addressed him in the following words:—“Friend, I have given thee a meat offering, a drink offering, and a burnt offering, and for thy misconduct, I will now give thee a heavy offering,”—and immediately threw into the street, out of the parlour window.

## FOR SALE,

## 400 Acres of Military Land.

LIVING in the county of Clarke, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to the capital, is a tract of land, adjoining the land of H. Taylor.—This land is well, is all of the first quality, and of moderate extent, and of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to see it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Coffey in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrell in Beargrass.

## Aaron Fontaine.

Jefferson, March 5, 1797.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into one, or two hundred acre lots, as may best suit the purchaser. A. F.

JUST OPENING,  
FOR SALE,

In the house formerly occupied by Benjamin S. Cox, as a Store, at the corner of Main and Court Streets, opposite the Old Court House, MUSLERS, and DRY GOODS adopted to the fashion; NAILS and GLASS to the window; 10 to 12 and 9 to 11; also a variety of SADDLERY—saddles of different descriptions, saddle-bags, Martingals, Bridles of every description, &c. also a case of PORT WINE—all will be disposed of extremely low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

The Publick's humble servant,

NATHAN BURKOWES.

Lexington, June 7.

N. B. The subscriber has a package of SADDLERY—Saddles, Saddle-bags, Bridles, &c. that he will dispose of on very moderate terms for CASH.

## FOR SALE.

## Two likely Negroes:

A Fellow, between 21 and 24, and a Boy between 16 and 18 years of age.—Enquire of the Printer. t.

All persons are hereby cautioned A against taking an engagement of two bonds given by me to Jonathan Robinson:—One, for the payment of Five hundred dollars, the first day of July next;—the other for twelve hundred and three dollars, the first day of October next, both dated some time in April last; as I am determined not to pay either of said bonds unless compelled by law—he having failed to comply with his engagement to me, in consequence of which the said bonds were given.

George Brown.

June 14, 1797.

fif

## POWDER.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of POWDER, of excellent quality, of his own manufacture; which he will dispose of at the moderate price of 4/6 per pound, by the small, with a considerable deduction, to those who purchase large quantities. He will attend with POWDER, at Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette court, and at Versailles, on the first day of every Washington court.

Where I am credibly informed, that funds, persons have lately sold powder manufactured by others, under the character of having been manufactured by me—I hereby caution all persons, at their peril, against attempting to sell such powder as my manufacture.

ELIJAH FOLEY.

June 22.

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## 68 LAND FOR SALE.

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th August, 1797.

I have just imported  
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
BOOT LEGS,  
Which I will sell low for CASH.

JAMES TROTTER.

Lexington, May 30, 1797.

## IRON BANK.

19 FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

One thousand acres of Land, lying North of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Saugier of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply. The above tract of land is situated on the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, which empties a few miles above the three islands.—A stream supposed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

## LODGE LOTTERY.

The Managers of the Lottery have deemed it proper to re-publish the following

## SCHEME,

For raising the sum of 2250 Dollars, for the use of the LEXINGTON LODGE, No. 23.

No. Prizes. Dollars. Dollars.

1	1500	1500
2	500	500
3	250	250
4	100	100
5	50	50
12	30	30
25	25	25
300	20	2000
170	15	2500
251	10	2510
440	6	249
2 of 150 each being 1 for the first and 1 for the last drawn ticket		
Dollars. 15,000		
1016 Prizes	Not two Banks to a	
1984 Banks	Prizes.	

3300 Tickets at 5 Dollars. 15,000

The Price will be deducted to a deduction of fifteen per cent.—Prizes to be paid by the managers, twenty days after the lottery is drawn. A circuit of one half of any number of tickets exceeding twenty, shall be given, until the Lottery shall have finished drawing. Prizes drawn and not called for, within eighteen months after the Lottery is finished drawing, will be considered as a donation made to the Lexington Lodge.

The drawings of the Lottery will be published in the Kentucky papers, regularly, shewing the Blanks and Printed Forms, and preparations for drawing the Lottery are going on, and will certainly commence the 15th day of June next. A few tickets remain on hand, which may be had by applying to

JAMES MORRISON, ALEX. M'GREGOR,  
EDM. BULLOCK, HUGH M'DAINE,  
ROSE MCGOWAN, OR  
WILLIAM MURRAY, JOHN FOWLER.

Managers appointed by law.

May 11, 1797.

N. B. Those who have been entreated with Tickets to sell, are desired to sell, and account thereto, on or before the first day of June next.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the publick that he occupies

## A FERRY.

Established across the Ohio river, from the mouth of Limestone creek to where the state road strikes the river from Wheeling, where he will attend of the first and fifteenth every month, for the purpose of accomitting those that go to or from town to, and from the Eastern States by way of Wheeling. He will keep a number of boats, by means of which he can take over any number of persons at the time, and hopes thereby to give general satisfaction.

JOHN TAYLOR.

June 1, 1797.

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## Warranted Boiling Cloths,

From No. 110 No. 6, for sale at ANDREW HOLMES'S STORE, The corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington.

Taken up by the subscriber living at Mud Lick, in Montgomery county, a foal horse, 17 years old, with a star and spur, about 5 feet high, has a small place swelled on his head like the poll-evil, some saddle spurs, his tail cut square, branded on the near thigh III; appraised to \$1.

Wm. Ranney.

June 22.

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## 59 TO BE LET

FOR the term of three years, the Plantation I formerly lived on, situated in the county of Mercer and on Chaplin's fork (between widow Harbinson's and Thomas Harbinson's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Baird's town—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass; four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring—for terms apply to Samuel Ewing esq. living near the premises.

W. M. M'BRYERS.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,  
WHICH they will sell low for Cash, Flax, Wheat, Butter, Hog's Lard, Tobacco, Tallow and Tar; all which will give the highest price for, at their Store in Lexington Cynthia, E. Winter's Mill at the mouth of Tuck's Creek, or any Ware House on the Kentucky River.

MOODY &amp; DOWNING

December 19, 1796.

## THAT BEAUTIFUL HORSE CALLED

Nebuchadnezzar,

A full half Dray, will stand at my stable, at the sign of the Indian King, on main street, Lexington; he is a beautiful black, mixed with a little gray, four years old, about sixteen hands one inch high; his master was a full Dray of the largest size (who was imported by General Williams, baltimore) his dam a full blooded imported English mare.

Nebuchadnezzar will stand at five dollars the season, payable in mercantile produce, delivered in Lexington. Any gentleman who may choose to send mares any distance, may have pasture at three shillings per week during the season, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

G. ADAMS.

March 1, 1797.

NOTICE, to those whom it may concern.—That whereas I have purchased of Richard Chinnoweth, of Jefferson county, an arbitration bond on Col. Wm. Fleming of Virginia, and have given him in exchange, my bill for fifty-five pounds in merchandise; but have been creditably informed since, that there is a deception in the bond, this is to forewarn any person from trading for or taking an assignment on the said bill, as I am determined not to discharge it until I hear to the contrary.

JOHN CLAY.

North Carolina, March Term, 1797.  
Morgan Dillard, S. Court of Equity.

Between Philip Hookey and John McDowell, Complainants,

Against David Dicky, Defendant,  
T appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this state, therefore ordered, that the said defendant David Dicky, appear and put in his answer next term, or within 10 days after the same is served upon him, or else be taken pro confesso against him, and heard as a party, and that this order be published three weeks successively in the Lexington Gazette, in the state of Kentucky.

(Copy of the minutes.) Test,

J. SPENCER, C. &amp; C. E.

## Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Christopher F. Farrell, sailed from Boston on about the 15th of October last in the sloop Union, with a valuable cargo, bound to Baltimore, but went off to the West Indies, where he sold the vessel and cargo. On or about the first of November, he was apprehended (as a suspicious character) in this town, and brought before several magistrates, but for want of sufficient proof to detect him in his villainy, he was discharged.

The fact is, the said Farrell is a villain, and is attempting to defraud sundry persons to the amount of 30,000 dollars.

He left this town about the first of last; he rode in a chair, painted green, drawn by a gray mare, and went on the Newbern road, but on this side Trenton, took the road to Fayetteville, and most probably is passing through the back part of the state into the western country.

He had when he left this town, upwards of 1000 dollars in gold, and about 700 dollars in bank notes.

Farrell is a small man, about thirty years of age, much pox marked, has long black hair, remarkable small eyes, and his skin down like when spoken to.

Whichever will seize the said Farrell, and the money he has with him, and give information to Benjamin Williams of Burlington, John Images at Hillsborough, to Mr. A. Jocelin of this town, or to the subscriber who is in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above reward.

ABNER CRAFT.

Wilmington, (N. C.) April 26, 1797.

FOR SALE,  
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF  
LAND: viz.

Twelve hundred acres on the waters of Big-Bone creek.—Two thousand five hundred acres on the Main branch of Licking and Upper Blue Lick, the above land was patented in the name of Andrew Wilson. Also five hundred acres on the Big Blue Fork of Big Clifty, a branch of Green river, being part of a survey located and patented in the name of George Scott. The above lands will be sold cheap, and the title warrantable. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms of sale, and the title papers, or application to the subscriber, at Brent's Tavern, Lexington.

W. W. WINSLOW.

June 12, 1797.